

of the enemy we reached the region around Rehrow, half way between Zaurawo and Rohatyn.

"The positions of the enemy north of Zaurawo were taken by Hanooverian troops. We took 350 prisoners and several machine guns."

The Berlin official statement on the operations in the eastern theatre says: "There were no important changes."

German Attack North of Lemberg.

The Russian official statement on the fighting around Lemberg says: "The enemy attacked Friday in the region of Rawa Ruska."

"The Russians took 2,000 prisoners during counterattacks in the direction of Zolokow and Lemberg on Thursday and 1,000 prisoners in repulsing the desperate attacks of great forces on the Dniester."

Near the town of Rohatyn on the 25th there was a desperate battle.

"On the Dniester, from Kholodoff to Halicz, we continued to repulse desperate attacks by great Austro-German forces."

At the front of the Dniester and the Pruth on the 24th we also made some progress."

Austro-German forces on the Bukowina front have had a most heavy Russian attack the last two days, but these assaults have been repulsed everywhere by the troops under General Pfanner and Hahn, according to the Galician correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger." The Russians in that region are using artillery much more freely than at other points.

Germans Fall in Russian Trap Crossing Dniester

London, June 27.—From Petrograd the news comes that when the Russians evacuated Lemberg the Germans sought to send powerful columns immediately southeast across the Dniester, but the Russians were waiting for them there, and they have entangled General Pfanner's, then Linsingen's and now Boehm-Ermolli's army, and the enemy is losing thousands of prisoners to the Russians every day.

General Mackensen and the Archduke Joseph are compelled to remain westward of Lemberg, stamping their feet with rage at the miscarriage of their plan. Evidently they dread being drawn into the Russian interior, but they dread still more the commencing of the second part of their plan while the first promises calamitous results.

It was the intention of Mackensen and his colleagues, when they had occupied Lemberg and both banks of the Dniester, to swing an immense force northward into Central Poland, where they would join the columns now active on the Naraw River and at Przasnysz, in North Poland. But the continued Russian victory on both banks of the Dniester has kept the main hostile armies four days in practical pause outside Lemberg. Any new plan will have to be a drastic reduction of the original scheme, and it is impossible to disregard the Russian army while it is master of the entire south bank of the Dniester.

SAYS ALLIES' FIGHT IS AGAINST TURKS

Head of Russian Church in America Declares End Near When Dardanelles Fall.

Philadelphia, June 27.—A new definition of the position of the Teutonic allies in the war was brought to Philadelphia today by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Connelley, head of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America, who has just returned to this country from Petrograd. Speaking of the relations of the various combatant countries, he said: "The Russian, French and English to a wild animal let loose."

"When a wild animal is at large," he said, "the community rises to make things safe again. The question isn't as much one of punishment as of safety."

The Archbishop declared the Austro-German victory at Lemberg was fruitless. "It is simply a Russian plan to draw our enemies further away," he said. "The fight between Russia and the Austro-German army and that between France and England and Germany isn't the important thing now. Turkey. There victory must come first. The Dardanelles must first be taken, then the end will be near. Russia then can get all the supplies she needs; she can also ship out all her stored up grain to her allies."

Asked about the question of munitions, the Archbishop replied: "When I was in Petrograd four weeks ago one heard nothing about the shortage of munitions. Such news must all come from Germany."

Teutonic Ministers Confer.

Vienna, June 27.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, arrived in Vienna today to confer with the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron Stephen Burián von Rajecz. During the day Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg had an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph.

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ITALIANS WIN NEW FOOTHOLD IN CARNIC ALPS

Gain Peak on Tableland, Which Is Gateway to Plocken.

AUSTRIANS ABUSE RED CROSS FLAG

Hoist White Banners to Shield Their Batteries from the Enemy Artillery.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Turin, June 27.—(Dispatch to "The London Daily Chronicle.") Alpine soldiers have still further strengthened their positions in the Carnic Alps by the occupation of the Zellonkofel peak, a mountain 2,500 feet high, west of Freikofel and Monte Croce pass. Zellonkofel forms part of the Kellerspitzen tableland from which the march down Plocken can be achieved in a couple of hours.

The enemy is continually growing in number, and does not let a night pass without a strenuous attempt to recapture Freikofel, but with all their perseverance they failed to gain any permanent footing on the face of the withering fire of the Italian batteries.

Along the Isoneo River the battle which began fifteen days ago is still raging. Italian covering troops are in close contact with the Austrians, who have retreated under protection of their fortresses at Tarvis, Tolmino and Gorizia. For several days the enemy succeeded in playing terrible havoc with various villages, many of the inhabitants of which were killed or maimed by exploding shells from cleverly concealed batteries of 12-inch guns.

Austrians Abuse Red Cross Flag.

When the Italian artillerymen eventually discovered their whereabouts by aid of air scouts the Austrians, in mortal fear lest the cannon should be smashed or overturned, sought to trick their adversaries by hoisting huge white banners bearing the Red Cross on the roof of a private villa just behind the battery.

For some days progress between Gradisca and Monfalcone has been seriously impeded on account of the vast floods in the valley, caused by the enemy having dammed the canal branching off the Isoneo near Sagrado. Italian pontoon corps, though under fire the whole time, have managed to construct another dike near the spot where the river empties itself into the canal, so that the inundation is now rapidly subsiding.

News has been received that the famous Abruzzi painter, Aristide Satorio, is alive and a prisoner at Budapest, having been captured by Austrians after he had wounded combatants, and was in the Isoneo region. The Milan Kennel Club is collecting and training shepherd dogs of all species for scenting out and carrying first aid materials to wounded combatants, and the Italian Red Cross is also active in the Isoneo region.

Long Range Artillery Duels.

An official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the General Staff at Rome says: "On the Tyrol-Trentino frontier long range artillery duels continued at several points."

"In Carniola last night the usual vain attack on Freikofel was repeated."

"West of the pass of Monte Croce our troops occupied the summit of Zellonkofel."

"Along the Isoneo frontier our progress beyond the river is developing slowly, but without pause. To hasten the subsidence of the floods originating along the lower Isoneo the destruction was ordered of the Monfalcone canal at its mouth. The operation was conducted courageously by a detachment of engineers under a violent fire from the enemy."

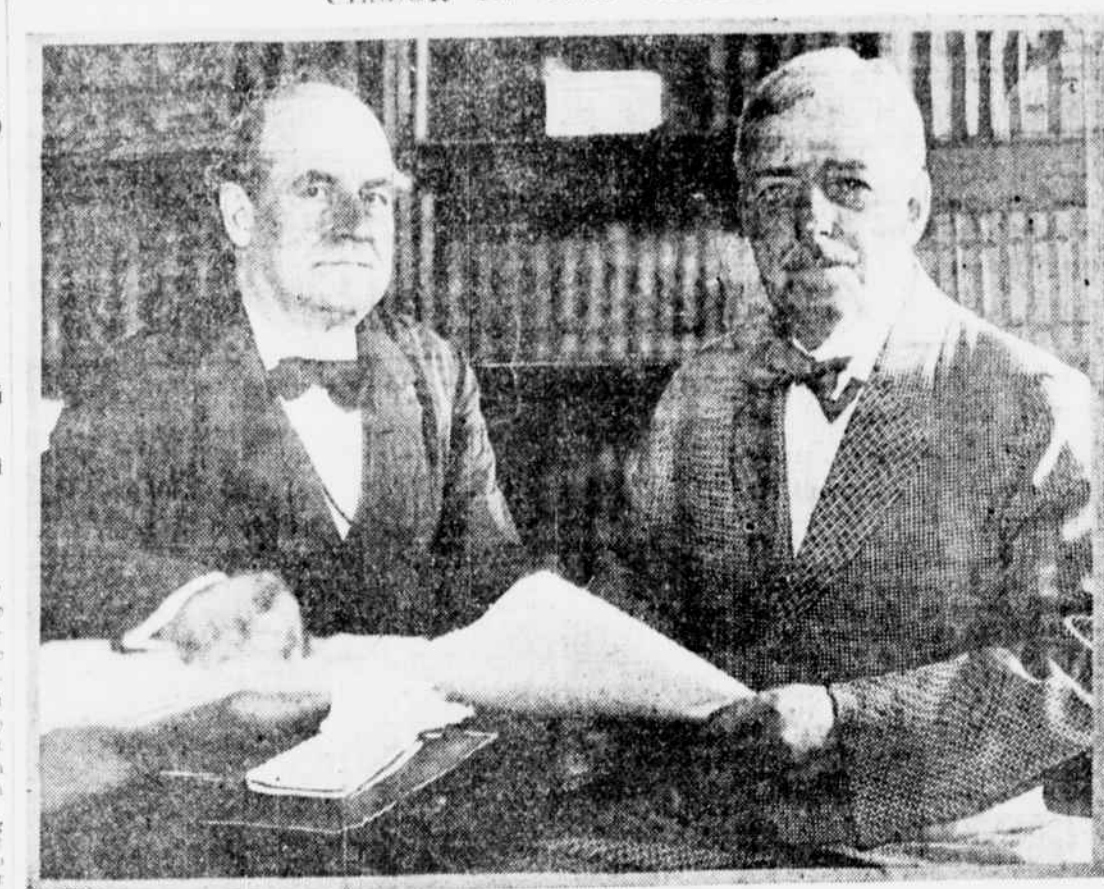
"Storms on the afternoon of the 25th and the night of the 26th hindered the action of our troops, especially in the mountainous part of the theatre of war."

Vienna Claims Italian Repulse.

The Vienna official report says: "An Italian attack made Saturday on the Monfalcone Canal, south of Sagrado, was repulsed. On the other fronts in this zone there were only artillery duels."

Italian military authorities at Rome today asserted that all the arms, ammunition and explosive factories in the kingdom are working day and night to obtain not only what will be necessary for the war this summer and the coming autumn, but for the possibility of a continuance of the conflict for three years, including the

BRYAN SAYS GOODBYE TO SECRETARY LANSING, HIS SUCCESSOR IN THE CABINET.



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Quit Venetia in War Was Once Italy's Plan

Milan, June 27.—(Ex-Premier Luigi Luzzatti, writing in the "Corriere della Sera.") says that the Italian General Staff, in the belief that it would be impossible to defend the Venetian provinces in the early stages of a conflict with Austria-Hungary, planned a few years ago to withdraw from those provinces in case of war and to reoccupy them after victory was attained.

The deputies of the Venetian provinces sent a representative to Austria to investigate the situation, the former Premier said, and his report gave Italy time to prepare her defenses. The deputies are declared to have told the government that, while maintaining a patriotic secrecy on the subject, they would pass their information to the Opposition unless the necessary fortifications were undertaken. That attitude, Luzzatti concluded, resulted in Italy placing herself in a position to make war in Austrian territory.

Austrians in Ambush in Mountain Grottoes

Udine, June 27.—As the Italians advance in the Carso Mountains, north of Trieste, they are meeting with growing difficulties in the shape of geological formations, for the innumerable grottoes, caves, wells and galleries are admirably suited for hiding batteries and the large contingents of troops which the Austrians have been preparing for years to resist an invasion.

Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hotzendorf, chief of the Austrian General Staff, studied and wrote a treatise regarding this district, and General Staff, studied and wrote a treatise regarding this district, and General Staff, studied and wrote a treatise regarding this district.

CZAR GAINS IN ARMENIA

Takes Town and Moves Toward Turk Stronghold.

Tiflis, June 24.—The occupation by the Russians of Goh, a town twenty-five miles north of Lake Van, and the capture of Russian forces toward Bitlis, Armenia, where the armies of two Turkish commanders have been concentrated, point to a general improvement in the Caucasian situation from the standpoint of the Russians.

The two cities mentioned are connected by several comparatively good roads. Recent activities have greatly decreased the Turkish forces occupying this region. There has been a weakening in Turkish and German influence, with an accompanying increase in the strength of Russian feeling in North and Central Persia. This is accentuated by the spirit displayed among the Muslim sects. Various isolated mountain tribes are meeting the Russians with declarations of allegiance.

MANY ARMENIANS ILL

Missionaries Make Appeal for Medical Assistance.

Tiflis, Transcaucasia, June 23.—With only one doctor for 40,000 persons, many of whom are in dire need of medical assistance, and with the usual supply of medicine and all commodities at a prohibitive price, the United States of the Rev. Dr. Clarence D. Usher, of the missionary station at Van, Armenia, begs that immediate assistance be sent.

Of the woman missionaries at Van, Miss Grissell M. McLaren, of the American mission, and Sister Martha, of the German Aid Society for Christian Charity in the East, who volunteered their services to the Turkish hospital, followed that institution to its possible destination at Bitlis, sixty-two miles west of Van, but definite news of them is lacking.

U. S. Attache Under Fire.

Berlin (via London), June 27.—Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Milne, Military Attache at the United States Embassy at Berlin, has returned from the Galician front. While at Rawa Ruska with the German forces a shell exploded so near him that he was knocked down by the air pressure. He was also under heavy shrapnel fire at another place.

FRENCH ARMY SO FULL VOLUNTEERS MUST WAIT

Paris, June 27.—So many young Frenchmen of the contingent of 1917 have volunteered for the duration of the war that a great many of the artillery and cavalry regiments already have been filled.

A great many more, principally students waiting to pass examinations for degrees, are thus liable to be excluded from the privilege of enlisting before July 15 and from choosing their regiments according to the ministerial decree.

A delay has been asked for future graduates, allowing them to enlist, choose their regiment, but joining the colors only after their examinations.

KAISER TO GIVE FINAL DECISION ON NOTE TO U. S.

Washington Watches the Battle Between Jagow and Von Tirpitz.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 27.—While the news from Berlin that indications point to a conciliatory reply to President Wilson's recent note to the German government pleases administration officials, considerable interest is felt in the controversy between Admiral von Tirpitz and Herr von Jagow.

As understood here, Admiral von Tirpitz is insisting on a tart answer to the United States that Germany intends to continue its submarine warfare without interference. Herr von Jagow is understood to be urging a friendly course so that relations between Germany and this country may not be strained to the breaking point.

Officials here take the view that Kaiser Wilhelm himself will have the final say as to the terms of the reply, and he is believed to hold that the friendship of America must be kept and that the answer, therefore, must be conciliatory.

As already told in The Tribune, the German reply probably will not be delivered here before July 6 or 7. According to men who have kept in close touch with German affairs, the Berlin government will not hesitate to accept the offer of the United States to mediate for a change in warfare on the seas, as Germany particularly desires the enunciation of international rules and regulations under which the freedom of the seas will be guaranteed. It is understood that Germany is willing to accept a doctrine that will make belligerent passenger ships immune from capture or detention, providing they do not carry contraband.

Will Blame Great Britain.

It is believed Germany probably will assert that her only reason for continuing her submarine warfare is her feeling of Great Britain's interference with commerce. There is no doubt here that the Germans are willing to considerably modify the use of their submarines, but they will allow foodstuffs and non-contraband cargoes to go unmolested into Germany.

On the other hand, Great Britain is not at all eager to put an end to her embargo on all cargoes going into Germany, because the loss of British ships due to German submarines has been so small, compared with the number of ships which have used British ports, that it is insignificant.

Just how the German note will treat President Wilson's demand for reparation for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania is giving American officials the most concern. It is believed Germany will not admit the Lusitania was an unarmed merchantman. But whether the Berlin government will admit its liability for the loss of American lives and agree to make reparation is regarded as another question. It has been suggested that Germany will continue to shirk responsibility on the plea that the Lusitania carried munitions of war.

While it is thought Germany may tell this government she will no longer allow her submarines to attack passenger ships, it is also thought she will ask in return that steps be taken by the United States to prevent her citizens from sailing on passenger vessels under belligerent flags which carry munitions of war.

The German government, according to its friends here, is determined to do everything possible to prevent ammunition from getting to the Allies. The Germans make no secret that they believe if the supply of ammunition from this country could be cut off from the Allies, Germany would win the war. They point to the agitation in Great Britain and Russia over the shortage in ammunition. It is declared Germany will not object to the shipment of guns or rifles on passenger ships, provided no ammunition or explosives are permitted on the vessels.

Other Relations Acute.

Never before have the American government's relations with foreign countries been so acute. No head of the State Department has ever had to meet such serious questions involving foreign affairs as confront Secretary Lansing.

Not alone are relations with both the Allies and the Teutons dangerously near the straining point, but conditions in Mexico have become practically intolerable.

Relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character, but there is a constantly growing irritation at the British government's interference with the trade of neutral nations. This irritation is growing primarily because of the protest of American importers and exporters that their business is being interfered with to a point which the mere payment of monetary damages cannot satisfy.

With importers and exporters clamoring for action, and with the government supporting them in their contention that interference with ships carrying their cargoes is a violation of international law, it will be easy for relations with Great Britain to become

tense. No one here, however, believes they will reach the point of an actual break.

For more than two years President Wilson's policy in Mexico has been one of "watchful waiting." There is no concealment among officials of the view that the chaotic conditions existing in the southern republic have proved very embarrassing to the United States in its dealings with the nations at war. Were it not for Mexico, it is believed, the communications sent by this government to both Great Britain and Germany would be taken much more to heart.

When the President gets back from his vacation it is probable that, with Secretary Lansing, he will frame a policy for Mexico that will meet the conclusion of the strife there within a reasonable time.

BRYAN STARTS ON PEACE TRIP

Bids Goodbye to Lansing and Denies Belittling First Lusitania Note.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 27.—Ex-Secretary Bryan left here this evening on the first lap of his peace propaganda. He will speak at a peace meeting in Chicago to-morrow night, and will then go to San Francisco for another peace talk.

Mr. Bryan gave goodbye to Robert Lansing, his successor, yesterday afternoon. It was probably the last time Mr. Bryan will be at the department and he and his successor cheerfully posed for a picture for The Tribune.

Mr. Bryan gave out a statement denying that he ever told Ambassador Dumba, of Austria, that the first note to Germany on the Lusitania case was not to be taken seriously.

"I am not willing that the unfounded shall be misled by that portion of the press which is endeavoring to force this country into war."

"If reports to the President the conversation which I had with Ambassador Dumba and received his approval of what I had said. When we learned that the conversation was misreported in Berlin I brought the matter to the attention of Ambassador Dumba and secured from him a statement certifying to the conversation, and I gave that to the President."

"Ambassador Dumba's statement was sent to our embassy at Berlin, and Ambassador Dumba also telegraphed the German government denying the construction put upon the conversation. These are the facts."

RUSSIAN JEWS PERPLEXED

Refugees in France Called on for Military Duty.

Paris, June 27.—Russian Jews who are residents of France are in a difficult position. Most of them are political refugees, and as such are unable to return to Russia. Since they are not naturalized French subjects they cannot serve in the French army, but the police regulations provide that if they are subject to military duty they must render it. The "Petit Parisien" publishes a statement from the Ministry of the Interior and the Prefect of Police which says:

"If, through their own volition, they are not serving anywhere, their place is in the strangers' concentration camps. As every one in France does not have privileges can exist for Russian Jews."

Swedish Women Adopt Hague Peace Resolutions

London, June 27.—Women's meetings held in Stockholm and throughout Sweden to-day unanimously adopted the peace resolutions passed at the recent International Congress of Women at The Hague, according to the Stockholm correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company.

Similar meetings were held in Denmark and Norway.

Aero Bombers Smyrna.

London, June 28.—"A British aeroplane dropped three bombs on Smyrna Tuesday, inflicting over seventy casualties in the city, and a dispatch from the Smyrna correspondent of 'The Times'.

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BERLIN PAPERS HIT SOCIALISTS' PEACE PROPOSAL

Declare Suggestion of Overtures by Germany Hurts Her Cause.

ALLIES ACCUSED OF HOLDING OFF

Hungarians Eagerly Indorse Idea of Making Separate Agreement with Serbia.

Berlin, June 27.—So far as the newspapers discuss the Socialist manifesto declaring for peace under certain conditions, they are unanimous in condemning it. The "Vossische Zeitung" pronounces the manifesto incomprehensible and devoid of all logic. It asserts that even the Socialist press admits the impossibility of leaving wholly unchanged the territorial status of the "Kriegsgebiet."

The "Kreuzzeitung" thinks it would constitute a grave danger to a country fighting for its very existence to permit the manifesto to stand uncontradicted. The statement that the working classes are opposed to the annexation proposal is denied. The paper asserts that the suggestion that Germany make peace overtures is to ask Germany to assume the role of a conquered country, and that this demand tends to weaken Germany by creating the impression abroad that a considerable part of the people are tired of war, which is false.

The "Kreuzzeitung" regards publication of the manifesto as regrettable, and asserts that it should have been addressed to the governments of countries fighting Germany.

The manifesto was written on May 7, but was withheld until now because of Italy's entrance into the war.

Dr. Ernst Quarek, Social-Democratic member of the Reichstag, is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as declaring that French and English Socialists "regularly kept away from the conferences recently held with the object of paving a way for peace."

"German and Austrian Socialists," he says, "were ready from the beginning to get others to discuss the preliminaries. The German government never placed any obstacles in their way, but the French and English Socialists remained deaf and dumb. They are the real culprits. They should be placed before a tribunal of the international Socialists."

Hungarians Hail Idea of Peace with Serbia

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Budapest, June 27.—(Dispatch to "The London Morning Post.")—There can be no doubt that Italian intervention has greatly altered the international situation in the Balkan peninsula, and today the Adriatic problem has become a vital question from the point of view of Italy, Serbia and Greece, as well as of the Dual Monarchy.

Austro-Hungarian diplomacy is already trying to rebuild the trust between Italy and the Balkans and is developing the idea of separate peace with Serbia.

This diplomatic move, however, is beginning to have unexpected consequences, for in trying to popularize the idea at home they have succeeded beyond all expectation. The people here, indeed, have greeted the idea with an outburst of joy and happiness, for, with characteristic short-

sightedness and the longing of suffering humanity, they take it as the initial step toward something more substantial to follow. They ardently hope and believe peace with Serbia and well as peace with numerous other enemies as well.

Some one, the people say, must be kind somewhere, and persistent rumors relating to peace with Serbia seem to point the way for the complete cessation of hostilities. Newspapers applaud the idea, and strange to say, they even believe in the possibility of its being realized.

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